AMONG THE CHIPPEWAS.

THE MISERABLE CONDITION OF A ONCE POWERFUL BACK.

A Dying Chief and His Dying People-Ces-sten of Chippewa Lands in Minnesota-The Government Commission-Poverty and Indecency-Perils of the Cruisers.

With the completion of the work of the United States Commission appointed to secure the cession of lands held by the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, that once numerous and powerful race has signed its own death warrent. When the President adds his signature to the bill which created the Commission there will no longer be a Chippewa nation with which to form any more treaties. This does not mean that the race is dying out. On the contrary, as will be shown from official sources, its numbers are increasing. And, although the tribal government of the Chippewas has for a long time existed more as a fancy than as a fact, yet to what appeared to remain to Sthem as a semblance of that proud and mighty rule which their ancient chiefs enjoyed these people have clung with a fond tenacity to the very last. The sketch of "The Dying Chieftain" is from a photograph. This aged shief, who was greatly honored and loved by his people, expired within an hour after the peranh was taken. He is a good Blustration of his own expiring nationality.



THE DYING CHIEFTAIN

The Government was very fortunate in se-euring the Hon. H. M. Rice to serve on this Commission, for without the benefit of his experience the Commission would most likely have proved a failure. The writer met Mr. Rice at Brainerd a few months ago, just after his return from Cass Lake, walle the Commission was still prosecuting its work, and learned from him many of the facts herewith given.

While the value of the lands surrendered by these Indians is great, still it has been exaggerated. The best of the lands, as well as the bulk of them, is still to remain under Oilbway ownership. The only valuable prairie land seen in all our journey through the reservations was on the White Earth Reservation. The soil along the southern and western borders of this reservation, and especially in the region of the Wild Rice River, is very fine. No better land could be found in Minnesota, as was evidenced by the great quantity and the excellent quality of the vegetables which we saw growing in the garden belonging to the Government in the garden belonging to the Government school at the White Earth Agency. I have seen a good deal of what was called the best land in Iowa and Nebraska and kansas, and nowhere have I seen any to excel that on the Red Lake Reservation. But the soil on the greater portion of the lands to be ceded is only pine land, and is therefore valuable only or mainly for the pine which it will furnish for the market. And in researd to the quantity of pine that is to be harvested from these lands, while the whole may seem very great, yet the amount that can be gathered from any given area will be very small. In nothing was I more surprised when I reached the centre of this great unoccupied wilderness than at the exient and quality of the pine. Tall, thick, straight trunks are very rare indeed. The great majority of the pine is of the Norway species, and this is not found in such quantities as one might well expect. The great forest fires which have swept over those regions for centuries unchecked have destroyed an amount of pine which, if it was all standing to-day, would enrich the Government. But the pine instead of forming a continuous front, is found only in patches where it has escaped the flames. What there is is needed to supply the market and will soon be all harvested when, in accordance with the provisions of the boil, the Government is ready to offer it for sale. The rich lumber syndicates are anxious to secure it and will be ready to purchase as soon as it is offered, for all though the lands to be acquired have never been surveyed by the Government, they have been thoroughly explored by the cruisers.

These cruisers are men who devote their time to exploring these unsold pine lands and surveying the thinger as it is called any free school at the White Earth Agency.

so offered, for although the lands to be accurred have never been thoroughly explored by the Gruisers.

These cruisers are men who devote their time to exploring these unsold pine lands and surveying the thuber as it is called, and from notes which they surply and for which they are well reminerated, the lumber merchants of Minneapolis have informed themselves so that they can tell within a few thousand feet the amount of lumber which any given forty acres of land will yield. The cruisers are the advance guard of evilization. We met them on the borders of the pine lands, at the homes of pionears, and at the frontier hotels, where they were either preparing to start into the woods or were making up their reports from a cruise completed. They go in complete or in squads of three or more, and sometimes one starts off atonic but many who have gone into the woods alone have never been heard of since. The supposition is that they wave devoured by the woves, which it late years have become numerous and dangerous. Sometimes the cruisers get lost and perish from exposure or hunger, and some thave fallen from high trees, which they had elimbed to secure an extended view of the country, and were either killed or cruppled, and then devoured by wild beasts. Men of intelligence and reflinement are to be met with among the cruisers. The writer heard bitter complaints among them in regard to the way the diovernment intends to dispose of the new tands. They say: Some of us have been up here a long time waiting for a chance to get some of this land, but the flowernment has got if fixed so that no noor man will have any chance at all. The rich syndicates will buy right away all the land that is worth having and we can't afford to pay what they will offer for it. This feature of the bill is lamented by all the pioneers, because they hoped the land would be sold in parcels to those who would become actual settlers.

The Chippewa Commission began its inbors at Red Lake on the February larges has been cultivated.

The refused to come

Indians on the reservation. There is a band of Chippewas living at indian Point, the nanction of the two lobes of the lake, who are among the most uncivilized in Minnesota. They refused to come near the Commission or to have anything to do with it, but the majority of the Red Lake band are Christianized, and acceded readily to the conditions of the troaty. At the sub-agency at led Lake there is a Government school in operation, and the Roman Church has recently established a school. The Protestant Episcopal Church has here a flourishing mission, with two resident clergymen, and the money is in hand with which to build a schoolhouse as soon as lumber can be obtained. The Chairman of the Commission has secured an appropriation for a saw mill to be exceed at Red Lake, a thing long and sorely needed. The Indians living there have been compelled to bury their dead without any coffine, as they had nothing of which to make them, and among the petitions presented to Hishop Gibert while in council with the Indians at Old Chiefe village was one very urgent for some white cloth in which they might wrap their dead for burial. This fact will indicate the great destitution in which these indians are now living.

Passing through this country last September we would occasionally come across single families, or a small band of Indiana camping on the bank of some lake or rivergathering their harvest of wild rice and catchin; and drying the fish that vere to supply their su sistence for the coming winter. The rice grows in the shallow water along the markins of the lakes and rivers. The Indians thust their bark of some lake or rivergathering their harvest of wild rice and catchin; and drying the fish that vere to supply their su sistence for the coming winter. The rice grows in the shallow water along the markins of the lakes and rivers. The Indians thus their bark of some lake or rivergathering their harvest of wild rice and catchin; and drying the fish that vere to supply their barkes the lakes and rivers.



takes to come and the stee is get here remains and the stee is get here remains and the stee is get here. The comments of the steem of

"blaces" of civilization. Again, while passing through the upper branches of Leech Lake we saw along the banks some of these same ominous harbingers. In a very short time that whole country will be changed. To prevare these Indian beys and girls to meet the drift that come on the first wive of civilization is a problem. There is no section of the country in which the forces of thristianization need to be more centralized and intensified than they should be to meet the coming emergency in northern Minneson.

After completing their work at Red Lake the Commission proceeded to the White Earth agency. This is the headquarters for all the reservations in Minnes et and the centre of all missionary and educational work conducted among the Chippewas. On this reservation there are a large number of Indians and haiftereds who have sottled on farms, and who are living civilized and industrious lives. They were more fully aware of the advantages of this above their former method of living, and hence they consented he more readily to the surrender of their lands for estiment. There are some farms on this reservation owned and cultivated by Indians that would be a credit are some farms on this reservation, owned and cultivated by Indians that would be a credit



settled upon it, the Government has erected a log cabin. Many such houses are still occupled, but in several instances the cabins have been superseded by neat and commodious houses which the Indians have erected for the meetives. The signatures of all the Indians at White Earth were readily obtained, with the exception of two half-breeds who declined to sign the treaty, although they were not opposed to the cession of the lands.

The most difficult work the Commission had to perform and the only point at which they were excepted as any danger, or threatened with defeat, was with the Pillager band of Chippewas, at Leech lake. Here it was that the asgacity and courage of the Chairman saved the Commission from defeat. The recollection of their former treatment from the Government in connection with the orecition of the great dam at Winnibigoshish had fired these people with savage resembent. They had been diven to desceration before by having their rights transled upon. They had been diven to desceration before by having their rights transled upon. They had been diven to desceration before by having their rights transled upon. They had been diven to desceration before by having their reaspect by the presence of the white mistonaries and by the influence of their own native clergymen. The Government had built those dams which flooded their homes, extinguished their camp fires, destroyed their rice crops and had so seriously disturbed their fishing and hunting grounds that they were threatened with utter ruin and starvation, and for all this they had never received one dollar of the damages that had been promised them. So they prepared to oppose vigoously and violently, if need be, the work of the Commission. PARM SCENE ON THE WHITE RIVER RESERVATION

pretext of assisting commerce on the Missis-sippi, but the work was done at the instigation of the great mill owners at the Falls of St. Anthony to supply them water power when it otherwise would fall them. This Pillager band of Chippewas is the strongest in Minnesota. The census taken by

NEW BEAUTIES FOR A FINE TOWN Park Land, a Theatre, a Post Office, and a

Gymnastum for Springfield, Mass,

SPRINGFIELD, March 1 .- E. H. Barney of

the skate-making firm of Barney & Berry, recently lost his only son, and as a result has willed his magnificent estate, "Pecowsie," to the city of Springfleid, to become public at his death. It comprises 200 acres, laid out with drives, walks, ponds, waterfalls, and wooded retreats, and contains a residence and stables built at a cost of \$150,000. The golden dome on the house is observed by passing travellers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. This, added to the beautiful Forest Park, which it adjoins, will give Spring:leid one of the finest suburban pleasure grounds in the country, and the park will be readily accessible next spring when an electric railroad will be built thither.

Manager Dwight O, Gilmore has accepted the

plans of J. B. McElfatrick & Sons, the New York theatre architects, for his new theatre on Fim street, facing Court square, and work will be pushed for completion by or before the end of the year. It is to surpass anything now in New England, will have a senting capacity of 2,000, a 34-foot proscenium, and a stage 80 feet wide by 42 deep. Theatregoers will find, opening from the premenado, parlors, smoking rooms, toilet, and cloak rooms, while the thespians will find their comfort remembered in a way rare enough in the smaller cities. His present theatre Mr. Gilmore will continue for

low-priced attractions making week stands, The Springfield Athletic Club, comprising many of the well-built and well-to-do young men of this city, will erect a symnasium at Dwight and Sanford streets, work to be begun in April. The necessary \$70,000 has been subscribed. The plan is thorough in its purpose, comprising a gymnasium bowling alley, tell-liard room, tennis court, bathrooms, tarlors, reading rooms and restaurant, all with the most approved fittings. The clubs project has epurred up the Y. M. C. A., who have long taked of a building and at a meeting on Friday hight it appeared that ten men stand ready to subscribe \$50,000, and it is believed \$50,000 more can be raised without difficulty. With that sum a building can be not up in keeping with the various fine structures now in progress, and the rents of the first floor would nearly pay the association's expenses. There are three flourishing branches, the Central, Armory Hill, and lialized Associations.

The \$150,000 brown-stone Post Office building will be ready for occupancy in May, and President Harrison will put new who into new bottles, having appointed Col., ex-Mayor, and ex-Sectator Henry M. Phillips Postmuster.

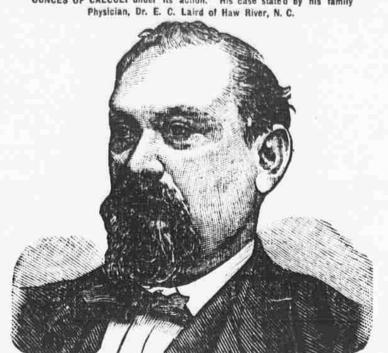
The bill for the annexation of West Springfield to Springfield has passed the Legislature, and the movement will doubtless be carried at the town and city elections this year. many of the well-built and well-to-do young

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER,

THE GREAT AND ONLY KNOWN SOLVENT OF STONE IN THE BLADDER. ITS VALUE IN RHEUMATIC GOUT.

IT DISSOLVES BOTH THE URIC ACID AND THE PHOSPHATIC SEDIMENT. THREE PATIENTS DISCHARGE SIX AND ONE-HALF OUNCES OF STONE

Stone in the Bladder. Rheumatic Gout. Case of Col. Thomas H. Holt, one of the Great Colton Manufacturing Kings of the South, and Lleutenant-Governor of the State of North Carolina. He discharges ONE AND A HALF OUNCES OF CALCULI under its action. His case stated by his family



COL. THOMAS H. HOLT, Lieut.-Governor of North Carolina.

STATEMENT OF DR. LAIRD. From the Maryland Medical Journal of November 17, 1888.

The relief afforded by BUFFALO LITHIA WATER to a patient of mine, Col. Thomas H Holt of this place, a sufferer from RENAL CALCULI, is, I think, worthy of some record. The 1st of May last he came under my care subject to frequent attacks of NEPHRITIC COLIC. Except as to the usual treatment for the relief of present suffering, I put him EXCLUSIVELY UPON BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, SPRING NO. 2, under the influence of which he in a few weeks passed four CALCULI weighing from two to three grains each, which was followed by a disappearance of symptoms. Notwithstanding, however, the continued use of the water, after a short interval there was a return of these attacks, with increase both of frequency and severity, when he made a visit to the Buffalo Lithia Springs, where he used the water six weeks with the following results: Ten days after arrival he began to discharge at intervals large quantities of CALCULI and SAND, which continued for several weeks, and afterward gradually diminfahed, until at the expiration of six weeks there was only occasionally, and barely perceptible upon minute examination, a slight sandy deposit in the urine. At the same time improvement in the general condition of the patient was very marked.

"The amount of CALCULOUS matter discharged may safely be estimated at from ONE TO ONE AND A HALF OUNCES. Under microscopic examination it was evident, I think, that the CALCULI WERE ORIGINALLY PARTS OF LARGER FORMATIONS DISSOLVED BY THE ACTION OF THE WATER. Analysis made by Dr. F. S. Whaley, Resident Physician at the Springs AND CONSULTING PHYSICIAN IN THE CASE, showed it to be URIC ACID. "Six weeks have elapsed since he left the springs. Use of the water continued. THE URINE IS FREE FROM SEDIMENT AND NORMAL.

"RHEUMATIC GOUT in a severe form, associated with, and which indeed preceded the CALCULOUS affection, which had resisted the usual remedies, was also to a great extent relieved by the use of the water. It is proper for me to add that I was in constant attendance upon Col. Holt during his stay at the Springs."

STONE IN THE BLADDER (URIC ACID) DESTROYED BY THE ACTION OF THE WATER BY MEANS OF SOLUTION OR DISINTEGRATION.

AN OUNCE OF CALCULI PASSED UNDER ITS ACTION. THIRTY-FIVE CALCULI IM FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

Case of DR. B. J. WEISTLING of MIDDLETOWN, Pa., STATED BY HIMSELF,

"Experience in its use in STONE IN THE BLADDER, in my own person, enables me to attest the officacy of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in this painful malady. After having been long subjected to sufferings, the intensity of which cannot be described. I have, under the influence of this Water, passed an OUNCE of CALCULI (URIC ACID), some of which weighed as much as four grains, affording inexpressible relief and leaving me in a condition of comparative ease and comfort.

"On one occasion I passed THIRTT-FIVE CALCULI In FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. The appearance of this Calculus Nuclei indicates unmistakably, I think, that they were all COMPONENT PAR-TICLES OF ONE LARGE CALCULUS, DESTROYED BY THE ACTION Of the WATER, by MEANS of SOLUtion and disintegration. At my advanced period of life (I am seventy-seven years and six MONTHS OF AGE, and in my feeble general health, a surgical operation was not to be thought of. AND THE WATER BEEMS TO HAVE ACCOMPLISHED ALL THAT SUCH AN OPERATION, IF SUCCESSFUL COULD HAVE DONE. Besides greatly increasing the quantity of the urine, this Water everts a decided influence on its chemical constitution, rendering it rapidly neutral, if previously acid, and afterward ALEALINE; from being high-colored, it becomes pale, and having deposited copionals it becomes limped and transparent,"



THE ABOVE PLATE IS FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, AND REPRESENTS THE EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE OF THE CALCULI PASSED BY DR. WEISTLING. THEY WERE PRESERVED BY HIS SON, DR. J. WEIR WEISTLING.

STONE IN THE BLADDER OF THE WHITE PHOSPHATIC VARIETY. FOUR OUNCES

DISCHARGED UNDER THE ACTION OF THIS WATER. Case stated by DR. G. HALSTEAD BOYLAND, Inte Professor of Surgery, Baltimore Medical College: late Surgeon French Army (Decorated); Member of Baltimore

"The case of Mr. C., which came under my observation as Resident Physician at the Springs during the season of 1884, affords undoubted evidence that Buffalo Lithia Water is a SOLVENT FOR UKINARY DEPOSIT, commonly known as STONE IN THE BLADDER. He was operated upon for STONE, the operation affording but partial and temporary relief. A year afterward he visited the BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, at the time passing small quantities of a URINARY DEPOSIT, of the TRIPLE PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA and MAGNESIA VARI-ETY, and his sufferings such as required that he should be kept constantly under the influence of opiales. In some eight weeks the solvent properties of the Water were evident in the diminished consistency of the deposit, the increased quantity discharged, and by its change from Concrete Lumps to fine Sand, which he discharged to the amount of FOUR OUNCES. After a time, however, the quantity gradually diminished, and finally ceased, and he left the Springs with the deposit dissolved and mashed out of the system, and the Diathesis fons et origi morbi altered. There had been a disappearance of the attending distressing symptoms, and great improvement in his general con-

Water, in Cases of One Dozen One-Half Gallon Bottles, \$5.00 per Case at the Springs. Full Springs Pamphlet sent on Application. THOS. F. GOODE, Prop'r, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Virginia.

MACKEREL FROM AFRICA.

Grounds on Which a Change in the Fisherles Laws is Asked For, From the Portland Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- It will be remem-Hatterss and met the mackerel on their way, vote with the Prohibitionists or th ature of the water, so that the schools that have gone off the coast to the Gulf Stream in the autumn in leaving the Stream in the spring naturally appear on those coasts nearest to it, which are the coasts nt Hatteras. Having no jurisdiction outside of

those coasts nearest to it, which are the coasts at Hatteras. Having no jurisdiction outside of three miles, the United States could not prohibit the seining of the fish at the time of their appearance in the spring, so it did the next best thing, and prohibited the landing of any mackerel in the forbidden time. This law has worked to the approval of the New Lindland fishermen until the present time, when an interesting scheme of Yankee enterprise has caused a demand for a modification.

Capt. Chase an enterprising Gloucester fisherman, has conceived the face of going to the coast of Southwestern Africa, and there acting a fare of mackerel of these regions, a fish differing but little from the mackerel that used to swarm on the Maine coast. If Capt. Chase is successful, it is proposed in Gloucester to make an important industry of the calculation of the amount of South Africa. To enable such an industry to be hampered as little as possible by outside obstacles. Congress is asked to exceed from the operation of the general law such mackerel as may be caught on the coast of South Africa. The Gloucester people urge timiths can be done consistently because the mackerel of our northern hemisphere such a firm 40 or act Fahmendelt. Neither do the mackerel of the southern hemisphere come north for the same reason that they do not like to go into the warm waters of the equator. The mackerel of the southern hemisphere for the northern hemisphere for the northern hemisphere for the northern hemisphere for the oping. For the same reason the mackerel of the coast of Africa to twarf the Anarette ocean as the summer season come-on in that hemisphere. If the Gloucester instormen can find a profit able fishing ground in those to mackerel in the seniors, who take the poor mackerel in the seniors on their first appearance at Hatteras.

VOLCANIC SAND FOR BUILDING. How a Frenchman Proposes to Utilize an American Product.
From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

From the 2t Lear Globe Democrat.

Santa Fe. N. M., Feb. 17.—A local contractor named Monier, a Frenchman, whils on a visit to Paris recently, lear self the sceret of the manufacture of a new and chear boilding material, which he is about turning to good account here. In Parts he found many large structures built of a hereto mix ure, of which volcanic sand is the chof ingredient. He seem much time familiarizing himself with the dentits of the French methods of manufacture, and on returning home he immediately set about experimenting with the volcanic sands which exist in such yas quantities near this city. As a result he displays to day specimens of his manufacture which seem to bear out every claim for them as a building material. Four ingredients are used.

Volcanic sand, time, and water are the known elements. The secret exists in the fourth ingredient and in the proportion of materials used to produce the required result. The stuff is one-half lighter than stone, is turned out in moulds requires no burning, and can be manufactured as cheaply as brick, which at the present time are selling at 44 a thousand, it is claimed for it that it is more durable than sand, and the action of the weather has no effect on it. In appearance it is a chalky white, mottled like granite. It can also be made into hollow brick and ladd soft in the walls between the moulds and left to dry like concrete, when it becomes as solid as a stone wall. Mr. Monier has applied for letters parent on his invention, and already has his plans nearly ready and perfected for beginning its manufacture here on a large scale. Since volcante sand and time for other leases of material will soon develop into a very profitable industry.

A QUAKER FOR GOVERNOR. Parties Getting into Line for the Spring

Election in Rhode Island, PROVIDENCE, March 1 .- Arnold B. Chase of Lincoln, the Quaker brother of the Quaker bered that when the mackerel began to grow ex-Senator Jonathan Chase, has been nomiobject of this bill was to prevent the early refuge for hopubilians disgusted with the favorite horses was transcribed for the Lonsouth fishing by seiners who went down to methods of the machine, but not prepared to don Gentleman's Magazine, May, 1789: north. Mackerel are said to be governed in | These Republicans would probably stay at their movements largely by the temper- home on election day and not vote at all but for the nominations made by the Union Reform party, which are presumably satisfactory to the most fastidious. A ticket similar to that presented by the Union Reform party prevented last year the election of the Democratic

A miner named Tobias, in our camp on Chickneaw Shelf, had been suffering with wandering rheumatic pains for several week-, and the most of them finally got together between his shoulders and hung there. He tried one thing and another until our brief list of remedies was exhausted, and then a brilliant idea struck him. He gathered some pitch off an old of a passing cart, and melted it up for a plaster. of a passing cart, and melted it up for a plaster. He took a piece of stout canvas a foot square, covered it over with the mixture, and then had one of the boys clap it on his back. The results were all he could have hoved for. In four or five days the pains left him, but a day or two later the plaster began it thing so vigorously that he had to stop and rub his back on a stone overy ton or lifteen minutes.

The boys were finally aireaded to to rid Tobias of his tormentor, but we investigated to discover that the only way to get it off was to skin him. It seemed to have grown into his flesh nim, it is seemed to have grown into his flesh and the slightest pul at it made him yell with the hurt. We tried soaking and greasing and reheating, but it was no get. And the more we fooled with it the more it tched. We had a heap of final the poor man's expense, for by and by he had to get up nights to go and rub on his favorite boulder. By and by he declared that it must come off, happen what would. He wouldn't let one of us touch it, but planned a way of his own. He had one of the hoys cut a hole in the margin of the cloth at the top and run a small rupe through it. The other end was made fast to a stone weighing about 100 pounds. When all was ready Tobias took his stand on the brink of a gulen thirty feet deep, shut his eyes and feeth, grabbed a stake with both hands, and nave the world of the stone aver. When the rope straightened Tobias uttered a yell which was heard a mile and live a conds after let go of the stake and went head over needs down into the guice. We climbed down as soon as possiheard a mile and live seconds later let go I the state and went head over heels down into the guich. We climbed down as soon as possi-ble, but it was no use. The fall had broken his neck. When we turned him over to see about the plaster it was there in the some old spot. The weight of that stone hadn't even started it loose at the top.

IN MEMORY OF HIS HORSE,

The Monument Which the Earl of Cork Erected to a Four-Pooted Friend. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The notice in your columns recently of a monument to Mr. Rysdyk's old Hambletonian reminds New England a bill was passed by Congress to

Associated by the "Union Reform party" for Governor of Rhode Island. The Union Reform John, Earl of Cork (Lord Boyle) was probably prevent the landing of mackers at any port party is a new organization, and its reason for between the months of March and June. The being, as the French would say, is to afford a ling inscription on a monument to one of his

> "Monumental inscription on a gardens at Marston: "Hie sepultus est, Rex Normy, REX NORBY,
> Equorum Princeps,
> Omnium sui generis,
> Longe prastantissimus,
> Ob. 12 Feb. 1754.
> Etatis 34."

Ob. 12 Feb. 1704.

Etakis 34."

On another side:

"Under this stone we interred the bones of Kixo Nobar, a llorse, who was superlatively beautiful in his kind. He loved his master with an affection far exceeding the love of brutes. He had sense courage, strength, majesty, spirit, and obedience. He never startiel, he never tipped he never startiel, he never tripped he never startiel He lived to an uncommon age, and till within two years of his death retained his natural excellence and vigor. His limbs were sound to his last moments, he having enjoyed the peculiar felicity of scarce ever having been lame or sick during the long course of his life."

On the third side:

"Kino Nonny drew his first breath May 7, 1720. He was purchased in a luck hour by John. Lord Boyle, March 39, 1726, with whom he lived near 28 years, and to whom he proved himself an incomparable herse a docile, social, and even domestic animal, a sagacious brate, and a faithful servant."

On the fourth side:

"Kino Nonny performed two journeys into Ireland without accident and without fatigue. Though he was strong and hard, his limbs were as light and delegate, his mane shone like jet and flowed gracefully from his neck to his shoulders. His ears were small. He was oh! he was alperiection."

Etak. Etak. His May 6, 12, M, R.

Stopped His Mill for a Robin. SCRANTON, March 1. In Salas Wickham's

sawmill on Bowman's Creek a robin built her nest in a queer stot last summer. The mill had been jule for some time, and late in May while Mr. Wickham was getting ready to saw a few logs, a cock robin dar ad about the mill and squalled spitefully at him. Why the noisy bird was so cross Mr. Wickha a couldn't make out, but he learned pretty soon after he had holsted the gate and set the mill agoing. On top of the upright saw frame mother robin had built her nest, and she was sitting on it stub, added some tar scraped from the whoels | when the machinery beams to make the saw fly up and down. The quick, downward strokes He took a piece of stout canvas a foot square, | came mighty near pulling the nest away from her, but she coung fast and kept her four eggs warm. Meantime the male rolan darted at Mr. Wickham every few seconds and cried at him as though he had no business around there. The founded hid a admirable devotion to duty, and the male robult hidessant pleadings in her behalt touched Mr. Weckham's sympathetic chord he said and before the saw was half through the log he shut the water of. He was in no hurry for inneber, and he didn't try to run the saw agree and; in the factor part of July he noticed that the birds were ofcesting to begin housekeeping anew. There were two eggs in the cid nost up on the saw trains and the infeations were that mother robus would be then had been declared by the noticed that the birds were ofcesting and the infeations were that mother robus would by two more inside of three days. The water was low then, and Mr. Wickham let the how rooms have the him as though he had no lostness around Mr. Wicknam let the water was low then, and mill all to themselves. Before fresty nights came the birds had hatched and raised another broad on the old was frame, sent them out into the big world, and taken their departure from the mill for good.

From the Means trace to the Brad.

From the Means trace to the battle in his he d. received in one of the battle in his he d. I received in one of the battle in Virginia. This Minie ball shifts around at one time in the front of the head, at another time in the back. At times this bullet gives Mr. Wright much uncasiness while at work in the field by its shifting about and the rettling noise it makes in the head.

News of the Horse World, Philip J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, has returned from his trip to Florida and New Orleans in prime health. Florida and New Orleans in prime health.

The Clifton managers announce the Green Isle Stakes, with \$1,000 added money; two miles and a quarter, to be run on March 17.

J. D. Creighton, Omaha, has sold to a syndicate of Danville. Ky., the brown stallion Belmien Wilkes, 3, by Belmond dam Mona, by George Wilkes, for \$7,600.

Star Russell, bay c. 1, by Lord Russell, dam Princess Eloise, by Marchrino King, has been sold to Hamuton Brog., Tracy City, Tenn., by H. S. Driggs of Lexington, Ky., for \$1,200.

C. F. Predmore, has a 6-year-old without a record that he will trot against any horse in Allegheny county, whose record to no better

Allegheny county, whose record is no bett than 2:40, for \$500 or \$1,000 a side on June 2. William McCormick has sent in his resigna-tion as trainer of Theodore Winter-'s thorough-breds. Joseph Courtney, it is said, will take McCormick's place. No reason is assigned for

McCormick's place. No reason is assigned for the change.

The Ottawa Ice Meeting came to a close on Feb. 22. The programme consisted of a five-mile race which was the fastest and best ever trotted in Canada. All previous records were beaten by Stadacona, who won in 18:30 %.

The meeting of the Trainers and Jockeys' Association called for next Menday night at the St. James Hotel, kindly tradered for the purpose by Capt. William Connor, will be held instead in the large room of the Monmouth Park Racing Association, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street.

Mr. Lee, the owner of Robert McGregor, 2:17%, has leased of A. A. Kilzmiller, Plain View stud, to be bred to that horse, the 4-year-old pacing mare, Lydin Wilkes, by Fed Wilkes, paying for her services this year \$2.000. She has no record, but was timed a mile out in 2:20 in her race with Don Pizarro last summer, which was won by him in 2:15½.

Secretary McIntyre has arranged a most attractive programme for the Washington Jockey Club, which will give a five-day meeting, beginning April 1. The purses for the races on the flat are all of \$500, and there is no doubt that a good class of horses will take part. Owners and trainers should bear in mind that entrance to any of the races is free.

A sale of thoroughbreds that will remind turflies of the time when Mr. Pleare Lorilling in the part is the part of the part of the page of the time when Mr. Plearer Lorilling in the part is the part of the page of the time when Mr. Plearer Lorilling in the page of the time when Mr. Plearer Lorilling in the page of the time when Mr. Plearer Lorilling in the page of the time when Mr. Plearer Lorilling in the page of the time when Mr. Plearer Lorilling in the page of the time when Mr. Plearer Lorilling in the page of the time when Mr. Plearer Lorilling in the page of the time when Mr. Plearer Lorilling in the page of the time when Mr. Plearer Lorilling in the page of the time when Mr. Plearer Lorilling in the page of the time of the time of the page of the time of the page of the

entrance to any of the races is free.

A sale of thoroughbreds that will remind turflies of the time when Mr Plere Lorliar! sold out his great breeding stud will take place in Tennessee on April 24 and 25, when the entire Belle Meade stud will be disposed of. At the Lorllard sale Gen. Jackson made a jumping bid of \$20,000 for froquois, and thus secured the winner of the English Derry. The coming sale will include Iroquois, Luke Blackburn, Bramble, Great Tom, Enquirer, 100 brood mares, with their foals and 64 yearlings.

Some Points on Training. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Please

state through your valuable paper the most convenient way for a runner to train who has only evenings for practice. As you mention no particular distance it may

be inferred that simply an idea of general running is wanted. The best advice briefly said is Not to exercise for at least an hour and a half after your evening meal, and then visit a gymnasium, armery, or any other large room which is open to you, and run different distances, according to how you teel. If there is no place handy which you can use for runding, and you really simply want the exercise is street which is not need much may fit the bill. Plenty of amateur runners have trained in the sidewalk of a city street or on the realiste the suburbs. Hubbersoled shoes in riace of the suburbs, and a cent over a woollen thirt or easy, with a skull cap have been used too often for mention in the heart of the city by athetes who have been in the same predicament asyou seem to be. A number of amateurs daim they would rather train in the way that described. There is not much sociability to this kind of running, for the majority of athiestes generally visit a rocal ar piace, but if one is outbrissely enough to be content with if there is no doubt about its developing the running powers.

W. D. Day of the New Jersey Athetic club, who is the present cross country champion and holder of the amateur literale running record of this country during the first part of his career used to contine nearly all his ring frecord of this country during the first part of his career used to contine nearly all his ring in the distance used to vary between these and six he left disposed. Sometimes he would wax well trained as any distance runner America has be does not hesitate in taking mornal runs at night of the kind which laid the four dation for his wonderful powers. A track is the best place to run on no matter a what time of the day the exercise is taken, but plenty of amateurs keep in good shape without visiting any special place. after your evening meal, and then visit a grinnastum, armory, or any other large room